

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

29 March 1962


MEMORANDUM FOR: Recipients of CIA/RR A.ERA 62-1, Soviet Railroad
Cars: A Reference Handbook for Collection and
Research, March 1962, CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT : Revision of Foreword

For the FOREWORD, page iii, substitute the attached revised
FOREWORD.

FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND REPORTS:

25X1A9a


Chief, Publications Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOREWORD

To simplify the identification of Soviet railroad cars, this publication is divided into sections by type of car, and the illustrations for each section have been numbered as follows so as to designate the type of car:

Boxcars	Figures B-1 through B-16
Gondolas	Figures G-1 through G-24
Flatcars and transporters	Figures F-1 through F-9
Tank cars	Figures T-1 through T-33
Refrigerator and heater cars and trains	Figures R-1 through R-20
Passenger, dining, baggage, and mail cars	Figures P-1 through P-11
Other equipment	Figures O-1 through O-20

When possible, each type of car has been illustrated by a photograph, a drawing listing locations of markings information, a drawing indicating the main parts of the car, or a drawing showing important dimensions (in feet). All dimensions are approximate. Capacities are given in metric tons.

Because the colors with which Soviet railroad cars are painted often indicate the general type of cargo carried, there is included in this publication a table* identifying the colors and inscriptions used on Soviet freight cars. Three other tables** present specialized markings information and the dimensions of Soviet railroad cars.

The inventory of Soviet mainline freight cars as of 1960 is estimated to have been about 900,000 units. Some idea of the composition of the inventory can be gained from published Soviet statistics. A total of 496,520 units, more than one-half of the cars included in the inventory, were produced during the 16 postwar years 1945-60. It is estimated that approximately 40 percent of this postwar production were gondolas; 25 percent, boxcars; 14 percent, flatcars; 12 percent, tank cars; and 3 percent, refrigerator cars. In addition to these units, the Soviet railroad car industry has produced many special types, some of which are modifications of standard types.

In 1960 the USSR produced about 36,400 freight and 1,655 passenger railroad cars, most of which were of modern four-axle design. In the past the USSR had a number of two-axle railroad cars, but by the end of 1960 about 75 percent of all Soviet cars were of the four-axle type. For this reason, only a few illustrations of two-axle cars are presented.

* P. 83, below.

** Pp. 88, 89, and 90, respectively, below.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY